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KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER

Our Motto: Publish Every Item of News and Preach the Gospel of Salyersville.

NO MAGOFFIN COUNTY READING TABLE'S
SUPPLY IS COMPLETE WITHOUT THE KEN-
TUCKY MOUNTAINEER.

VOLUME 2 - NUMBER 51.

SALYERSVILLE, MAGOFFIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1914.

WHOLE NUMBER 103.

Ohio & Kentucky
Railway.

No. 14. Nov. 2, 1913.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS	19	17	15
DAILY	DAILY	DAILY	De. ex
P. M. Lv.	10 56	10 15	
Index	4 02	10 25	
Madone	4 10	10 22	
Wells	4 18	10 35	
Caney	4 27	10 59	6.00
Camel City	4 30	10 54	
Zelena		11 05	6.12
Helechawa		11 11	6.15
Lee City		11 17	6.21
Rose Fork		11 24	6.28
Hampton		11 38	6.42
Wilburst		11 45	6.48
Vancelev		11 51	6.53
Frozen		11 57	6.59
O&K June		12 16	7.15

NORTH BOUND.

STATIONS	16	18	14
DAILY	De. ex	S. DAILY	De. only
A. M. Ar.	P. M. Ar.	A. M. Ar.	A. M. Ar.
Licking R.	9 55	8 05	9 55
Index	9 44	8 53	9 44
Madone	9 37	8 45	9 37
Wells	9 38	8 42	9 33
Caney	9 18	8 28	9 18
Camel City	9 13	8 22	9 13
Adels	9 09	8 12	
Helechawa	8 57	2 96	
Lee City	8 51	2 60	
Rose Fork	8 44	1 53	
Hampton	8 39	1 39	
Wilburst	8 23	1 32	
Vancelev	8 17	1 27	
Frozen	8 11	1 21	
O&K June	7 55	1 05	
Jackson			

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BARBER : SHOP

FOR.

UP-TO-DATE SERVICE

AND.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

BANK BUILDING

SALYERSVILLE, KY.

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The National WeeklyFirst Time
in Clubs

Until this year Collier's has been sold at \$5.50. Now the price is \$2.50 and we have secured a concession whereby we can offer it at a still further reduction in connection with this publication.

Special Offer to Our Readers

Recognizing the great demand for Collier's at the new price, we have made arrangements to offer it and our own publication each one year for the price of Collier's alone. This is a limited offer and must be taken advantage of promptly.

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Collier's is the one big, independent, fearless weekly of the whole country. Not only is it the good citizen's handbook but it is also a magazine for the whole family. Among the things that a year's subscription gives are:

1000 Editorials
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250 Short Articles
150 Short Stories
100 Illustrated Features
2 Complete Novels

Collier's . . . \$2.50 both for only
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TREES

FRUIT,
SHADE,
SHRUBS.GRAPE VINES,
ASPARAGUS,
RHUBARB,
PEONIES,
PHLOX,
LOSES.ETC., ETC.
Everything for Orchard, Lawn
and Garden. No agent. Free
Catalogue. GROWERS OF ALL
WE SELL.1913 H. F. HILLEN-
MEYER & SONS Lexington, Ky.

CONVICTED

Sailor for Conspiracy
in Bailey Killing.

Denny Sailor was convicted on Monday morning in Magoffin County court for conspiracy with Bud Collins in the killing of Mack Bailey, which occurred on Little Paint in July, 1912.

The case had been in the mill of justice since Friday. All evidence and attorneys' speeches were completed by 9 o'clock Saturday night, at which time the case was submitted to the jury. At about 10:30 o'clock Monday morning the verdict was returned. The penalty is from two to twenty-one years, and the length of time he must serve is in the hands of the prison commission. Sailor is a very young man—twenty-four, we understand.

Bud Collins, the man who fired the shot that killed Bailey, is yet unapprised. A \$450 reward, we are told, is hanging over his head.

Letter From a Good Lady.

MEDWAY, CLARK COUNTY, OHIO, Jan. 16. Mr. Emin Elam, Editor MOUNTAINEER. Dear Sir: I have been trying for several days to find time to write a few lines to explain (1) why I sent you and your family the little Christmas presents, (2) my appreciation of your paper and (3) my views concerning the people of the mountains, etc., etc.

(1) I have the greatest respect and admiration for all the young men and women who, like yourself, remain where your services are really needed instead of going off to the cities and larger towns where your education and ability would command larger salaries and greater social standing.

(2) One feature which I admire so much in your paper and also the Paintsville Herald is that you do not publish liquor advertisements. We certainly know that you lose a great deal of money by doing this, yet you have the consciousness that you have not sacrificed principle for a few paltry dollars.

(3) I believe you and all the rest of us will have to pardon some of those newspaper men down in the "blue grass" for their narrow views concerning the "mountaineers." They are probably judging ALL the people by a few whom they may meet from some of those counties farther back in the State, and yet I ought not to speak disparagingly of even those counties, for I have never been in them. But from what I've seen of Magoffin and Johnson counties I am free to say that nowhere in all my travels in this country—which, by the way, have been very extensive—have I seen finer looking or better dressed people than in Salyersville and Paintsville.

I have visited a great many schools in Eastern Kentucky, and was more than pleased to see the spirit of progress and refinement in them. On every occasion when I addressed these schools I did not picture to the children the flattering possibilities in store for them in the great cities, but, on the contrary, I advised them to prepare themselves for the greater opportunity of improving their own environments.

It is true, of course, that while I saw so much to praise, I also saw some things to censure. But I will not try to enumerate any of these things. I have too much confidence in the good people of Eastern Kentucky to think they will wait for strangers to tell them of these conditions and to offer plans for a remedy.

I hope to visit Magoffin county again this summer. Wishing you and also Mr. S. S. Elam great success in your chosen fields of labor, I am,

Yours very truly,

JULIA FAIRCHILD.

Springfield, Ohio.

Pull Together, Gentlemen.

There is no doubt but strife is fading from Salyersville's business circles. Gentlemen, let us get our heads together and perform things in a real 1914 method. What can we achieve by the customs of 1850? Nothing! absolutely nothing! Do we not love our town well enough to organize a Commercial Club for universal improvement?



DR. BAILEY GETS IT!

Back, His Opponent, Filed
Suit Too Late.

It will be very gratifying news to Dr. Wallis Bailey's legion of friends to learn that he has won in the Legislative contest between himself and Mr. Irvine Back, his Democratic opponent.

Back, alleging fraud in some of the Breathitt county precincts, filed suit for a contest, but after untangling the mass in the Democratic House the members thereof flung a brother to the wall and showed the people whom they represent that they were a fair and honest crowd, declaring that Mr. Back had filed suit to late.

Dr. Bailey being an able and talented man and a true hearted mountaineer, his constituents put implicit confidence in his work for their betterment. We would urge upon both Representative Bailey and Senator Arnett the necessity of supporting the illiteracy Commission bill.

Militia Pay Bill Proposed.

The following dispatch from Washington will be absorbingly interesting to the militiamen of Salyersville:

"Secretary Garrison and adjutants general representing the national guard organizations of more than thirty States agreed Wednesday, January 14, upon the terms of the proposed militia pay bill, under which the Federal Government would provide pay for militiamen, who in turn would enlist as 'Federal reservists,' subject to the call of the President to duty either within the United States or abroad. It is proposed that the Militia Bill shall provide an annual appropriation of \$14,500,000. Of this \$4,000,000 would be expended for encampment and maneuver purposes, \$8,000,000 is for home service pay and \$2,500,000 for armament with equipment. Secretary Garrison will lay a draft of the measure before President Wilson, with an explanation of just what the Federal Government may expect in return for the money appropriated. If the President gives his endorsement the bill will go before Congress, as an Administration measure."

"What Elam Says," Says Webb.

The issue of the Whitesburg Eagle for January 1 contained many gingersly articles on the death of the old year and advent of the new one. Editor Webb is a philosopher, his editorials and sketches steaming with words of deep thought and horse-sense.—SALYERSVILLE MOUNTAINEER.

The editor of the Eagle is willing to accept all the above abuse except the "boss" part of it. He would take it, but the idea of "night bosses" always did grate on his nerves so much. Just give him anything else outside of "snax and night bosses."—Whitesburg Eagle.

Well, well, brother, you seem to talk from experience, and we want to know what brand you drink, according to what your neighbors and the people in the vicinity in which you live say—?

A Home Man.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 11. Emin Elam, Editor, Salyersville.

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find fifty cents. Please enter my subscription to THE MOUNTAINEER for as long a period as this pays for. I do not know your rates. I would be pleased if you would advise the date of expiration of this subscription.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT K. MOORE.

Address: 516 Columbia Boulevard, Charleston, W. Va.

Are you attending the revival?

Magoffin : Institute

J. G. AUSTIN, Principal.

Is the Ideal School for Magoffin County Boys and Girls.

Good Cheap Board.

Christian Environments.

Music and Teachers' Special
Training Course.

Weekly Letters

Letters Must be Received by Monday.

Ivyton

Thomas Knuckles made a business trip to town last week.

Uncle Hopkins made a rushing trip to Floyd county this week.

Dr. R. M. Miller has been attending meeting on Mash fork for a few days.

Mrs. Lydia Howard and daughter, Callie Stone, made a special trip to Burning fork Friday to visit kinsfolk.

Mrs. J. H. Bailey and Grace Kelley made a rushing trip to Brainard Sunday to spend the day with Stella Stone.

M. V. Honaker and family have moved to the Cumberland mountains to live. There is where Mart has a position as fireman.

At this writing we are sorry to say that our friend, Harris Poe, is very ill. He is at home of Reuben Hurt, and is under the care of doctors.

Our friend, Jackson H. Bailey, and family returned from Watauga, Wash., last week, and everybody glad to see them. It is thought that Doc Crace and Jack will have to make a trip to Big Lick and Puncheon creek.

H. H. Hackworth, of town, was in our village Thursday. Also, C. C. Miller of Huntington, and Mr. Stewart, of Ashland, who transacted the land and mineral sales at this place on the 15th. The land was sold to the Wheeler-Holden Company and the mineral to Tom Hereford, of Floyd county.

Jan. 19. Cor.

Elm.

Eddie Williams, of Morgan county, is moving to Brown fork.

A few days ago a man who claimed to be from New York was in here inspecting the coal mines. He might have that a great deal, but he said little.

Sanford and Raney Hamilton have purchased of S. L. England his entire stock of goods, and

will sell at the old stand. The Hamilton boys are hustlers and we believe they will do a good business.

Jan. 19. Cor.

Radium Ore.

Of the quantity produced, apparently 19.25 tons of uranium oxide containing the equivalent of 8.3 grams of hydrous radium bromide, was shipped to Europe, and 18.75 tons, containing the equivalent of 8.1 grams of hydrous radium bromide, was retained in this country, 1.198 tons, was larger than that shipped to Europe, which was apparently 942 tons.

One of the principal producers for foreign trade did little work for more than half the year, owing, it is reported, to the fact that its factory in Liverpool had not been

SERIAL STORY

The Isolated Continent

A Romance of the Future
By Guido von Horvath and Dean Hoard

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II

SYNOPSIS.

For fifty years the continent of North America had been isolated from the rest of the world by the use of X-rays, and the only communication was by telegraph. President Prudent had saved the country from foreign invasion, and the continent had been united under one government with Prudent as president. For a century, peace and prosperity reigned in this part of the world. The story opens with President Prudent critically ill. His death is hastened by the receipt of a message from Count von Werdenstein in Germany, who had succeeded in penetrating the rays. Dying, he warns his daughter Astra that this means a foreign invasion. He tells her to hurry to the island of Ciryne, and die before the came the invasion of the place. Astra is nominated for the presidency by the continental party. Napoleon Edison calls on Astra, informs her that he was a pupil of her father's, and promises to help her. He gives her a sample of a newly discovered substance which he says, will solve the problem of flying. Chevalier di Leon appears in the flesh. He calls on von Werdenstein and offers him the secret of making gold in return for absolute disarmament and peace. The chevalier is suspected of being an American. He is seized at night and carried off in an aeroplane. Astra is inaugurated president. She sends a message to Edison, whose long silence has worried her, that he has been a prisoner for two months on the island of Helgoland and has escaped. He answers that the confederate fleet of Europe has sailed for America. He promises to call on her following night. Countess Roslyn, a spy, becomes a prisoner in the hope of securing Napoleon's secret. She falls in love with Santos. She tries to join him in an attempt to escape. By the use of fire-works he summons a curious flying machine which resembles a monster eagle. He succeeds in getting his message to Astra. Edison calls on Astra as promised. He tells her his plans for defense have been completed, but that he will give full details at his workshop on the island of Ciryne in the Pacific. They make a trip to the moon. His plans are based on the peculiarity of the new substance, erythrin, which is lighter than any known metal and is practically indestructible. The Europeans are surprised at the speed of evolution, but find that the Americans have established a second one. Edison delivers a note to von Werdenstein in his flagship demanding that the fleet be withdrawn. Edison is attacked, and by the use of some mysterious power he destroys two warships and several aeroplanes. Realizing his helplessness Werdenstein withdraws his fleet and consents to universal disarmament.

CHAPTER XII.

Casting the Net.

Six months had passed. The captured army and navy had been sent home to Europe and disarmed. The various monarchs had ratified at the Count von Werdenstein for acceding to the terms of the agreement submitted by the United Republics, but the people were happy.

The United Republics of America offered a large tract of land in the interior of Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia for emigration purposes. Drainage and irrigation had been so perfected that those great plateaus were habitable and supplied the richest agricultural districts in the world.

A meeting had been called to formulate the rules of peace. Napoleon, with full sanction and authorization of Congress, made short work of the agreement with the orientals. He appeared above the Island Empire and announced the ultimatum: that he would blow up every man-of-war unless they were turned over to the United Republics of America peacefully, in which case the latter would pay one-third the value of the monsters. The orientals had been prepared for this action and agreed to the terms. China, the young Oriental Republic, followed Japan's example.

Christmas was near. The war vessels of the world were harbored in the ports of the Americans and turned over to the Navy Department, with the command that they be used for commercial purposes.

The disarmament went on all over the world. When Christmas day dawned, peace reigned. Not Christian peace, but a peace begotten of fear.

The 24th of December found the American Continent open to everyone.

Napoleon Edison, on account of the service he had rendered his country, had been appointed president of the world peace committee.

His mother's illness had caused him anxiety. He spoke of it to Astra one day while the Countess Roslyn was near. The beautiful Rositta had undergone a great change. She was believed to be a thorough American in spirit, and had thus gained the confidence of the people surrounding Astra.

She begged Astra and Napoleon to let her go and comfort Mrs. Edison. They consented, glad to have her go to the Island of Ciryne, even though the secrets of the aerodrome were there, to be a companion to Mrs. Edison.

Astra said it would be very lonely without her, and Napoleon solved the problem in a way that pleased the countess the most.

"I will take you to Ciryne in the Eagle and send you back in a few days by Santos, and you can thus divide your time between Astra and my mother."

She could hardly repress her triumphant joy.

That evening Napoleon took Rositta to Ciryne, to his mother.

She won the mother's sympathy at once. Her pleasant companionship was a relief to the stately matron, as save the servants there were no other women on the island. It was she who watched over the precious plant during the long and repeated absences of Napoleon.

Notwithstanding the difference in their ages, they became good friends. Rositta was anxious to see the manufacturing plant, where the aerodromes were made, but she was not permitted to enter the workshop, as she had failed to obtain Napoleon's permission to do so. He had promised to return for her within a few days, or to send Santos. One balmy morning the two women were enjoying the sea breeze on the porch, when they saw the aerodrome approaching from the east. The great bird settled in its hangar gracefully. The two women went down the path to meet, as they supposed, Napoleon. But it was Santos Duprel, bringing two letters, one from Napoleon to his mother and the other from Astra to the countess.

Santos' honest eyes glowed when he saw Rositta, who took pains to give him a friendly glance as she shook hands.

Her letter said that Santos and the Hawk were at her disposal, and that Astra would be glad to see her again as soon as Mrs. Edison's condition permitted her to leave. She also invited Mrs. Edison to come to the capital, but the mother knew that her son depended on her presence on the island, so declined.

Rositta expressed deep disappointment when Mrs. Edison gave her reasons for not going back with Santos and the Hawk, but the chance to talk to Santos on the return trip suited her best. After some hesitation she decided to make a flying trip to Washington the next day, assuring Mrs. Edison that she would stay only a day.

Santos received instructions to be ready to leave early in the morning. The little, round fellow was elated when he thought of the three hours alone with Rositta.

His nights, since he had met Astra and Rositta, were restless. Rositta's many kindnesses especially gave him food for thought. He paid more attention to matters of dress; he shaved his round, ruddy face every day. He even used perfume.

It dazzled him to think of the trip to the capital with the countess for company.

Early in the dewy morning Santos brought the Hawk to the cottage and waited for Rositta.

A little later the wonderful machine leaped into the air and up and forward with mighty flaps of the glittering wings.

Countess Roslyn rose and went slowly forward to the man who was directing the flight of the great bird; the brain of the mechanism.

She leaned over the railing that separated the cabin from the steering wheel and the various levers. "How high are we now, Mr. Duprel?" she asked.

Santos looked at the aerograph: "2,527 feet, countess. Do you want to go higher?"

"Oh, yes!"

The Hawk darted up; a turn of the wheel worked the wings, and electric sparks were seen in a steady stream.

"What a wonderful machine this is!" whispered the countess in Santos' ear. He had mastered his timidity.

With such velocity?" questioned Rositta.

"Electricity," was all the little man said; then he smiled at his fair passenger, whose hand still rested on the wheel, touching his.

"Electricity?" She looked around at the simple machinery in sight. "How do you generate it?"

Santos laughed at the shrewd question. "We don't. At least, not much of it." Then he suddenly closed his mouth like one who has realized he is saying too much.

The clever woman read his thoughts. She was quiet for a short time, then her hand released the wheel and fell in her lap. She sighed deeply.

"Are you happy, Mr. Duprel?" was her sudden question.

Santos was so surprised that he gave an involuntary pull at the wheel that took them from their course. "Why do you ask this question, countess?"

"Because man like you ought to be very happy."

"A poor, lonesome fellow, such as me?"

"Are you lonely? I would have supposed that genius, who could conquer the air and save his country, couldn't be lonely."

Santos Duprel put on the automatic lock and let the wheel go. His instinct was aroused; something told him that this beautiful woman was playing with him, and he, the brave Santos Duprel, turned toward the bewitching enemy with eyes lit up.

Countess Roslyn! Why are you playing with me? I am not a great man. I am not an inventor and conqueror; I am only a simple workman trying to give my best to my master. Should you tell all this to him, to Napoleon Edison, it would be well placed, but why do you speak to me this way?"

His appearance was changed. His tone was clear and strong. His round face was pale.

The countess looked at him as if fascinated by his outburst. Tears appeared in her eyes.

"Mr. Duprel! Have I wounded you? I am all alone, with no one to care for me. You have been so kind to me that I have, ever since Helgoland, looked on you as my best friend. Can I help it if my loneliness is—" she did not finish her sentence, but fell to sobbing hysterically and poor Santos' heart was softened.

"Can you pardon me, Mr. Duprel? Will you still be my friend, my kind-hearted friend?" She offered both her hands to the unhappy man.

The control signal rang. Santos jumped to the wheel. He was excited, but automatically slackened the Hawk's pace. It almost fell downward and with a graceful curve settled on the roof of the Crystal Palace.

Astra was awaiting Rositta's arrival, and Santos watched the two women as they walked toward the elevator that took them down to their rooms. "At eleven tomorrow night," called Rosita, with a friendly wave of her hand.

Santos felt the encouragement in her manner and happily took the Hawk to its resting-place.

CHAPTER XIII.

Letters From Europe.

The Countess Roslyn was surprised to find a number of letters awaiting her, all bearing European postmarks.

"How did they reach me?" she asked Astra.

Napoleon told the Count von Werdenstein that you are my guest, and he also made arrangements to have your property interests protected.

"Mr. Edison is very kind." She looked at Astra. "Do you know, I sometimes envy you."

Astra raised her eyebrows questioningly.

"My dear, I do; you are so good and noble that Mr. Edison cannot help loving you as he loves goodness itself through you."

Astra sighed: "Then you love Napoleon, Rositta?"

"I love him, indeed," she replied laughingly. "And were I as good as you are, I would take up the glove and fight for the prize. But I—my heart was poisoned long ago. I do not inspire pure love." Her voice sounded somewhat bitter.

"Dear sister," said Astra, putting her arm around Rositta, "I cannot believe that you are not as good as you appear, for I do not believe I could love you as I do if you were not good and true."

Astra left to preside at the Educational Society of Independent Women of America. "We shall have luncheon together at two o'clock, and then we will have a ride with Napoleon," she said as she left.

Rositta hurriedly went to her own rooms, taking the letters she had received. One was in Count von Werdenstein's handwriting. She locked her door carefully, then opened the letters one by one, leaving the count until the last.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Letter for John Doe, "Himself."

A new kink in addressing envelope has been noticed recently by some of the postoffice clerks. Instead of the word "personal" on these envelopes to indicate that the letter is intended only for the eye of the person addressed has been written "himself." In each case these letters had been sent from England. In some parts of Ireland the head of the household is always referred to by the members of the family as "himself," and the influence of that custom may have had its effect on the English writers, or possibly the writers were Irishmen by birth.

"How much I admire men like you, Mr. Duprel. You have conquered the air!" whispered the countess to the good boy who had succumbed to her charms.

"Countess, you are too good to me; you are the sweetest, dearest woman I have ever met," stuttered the bird man. He was still more dazed when she placed her dainty, dimpled hand on the steering wheel where it touched his.

"Where does this machine get the tremendous power that enables it to

fly with such velocity?" questioned Rositta.

"Electricity," was all the little man said; then he smiled at his fair passenger, whose hand still rested on the wheel, touching his.

"Electricity?" She looked around at the simple machinery in sight. "How do you generate it?"

Santos laughed at the shrewd question. "We don't. At least, not much of it." Then he suddenly closed his mouth like one who has realized he is saying too much.

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A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

By Mary E. Wilkins

My brother Lemuel married Mehitable Pierce when he was quite along in years. Nobody thought he'd ever get married at all, any more'n my brother Reuben an' Silas. The three had lived together and kept bachelors' hall ever since our mother died. I was married and away from home long before she died. I didn't know how they would get along at first but all of the boys had been used to helpin' ma a good deal, and they were real handy, and when I asked if they wasn't goin' to have a house-keeper, they wouldn't hear to it. They said they wasn't goin' to have no strange woman round in ma's place, nohow. So Silas he took hold and did the washin' and ironin', and Reuben did the sweepin', and Lemuel, he was the youngest, next to me, did the cookin'. He could cook a dinner equal to any woman, and his pies beat mine. My husband said so, and I had to give in them did.

Well, they seemed to get along so nice, and none of 'em had ever seemed to think much about the girls, not even when they was boys, that I must say I was astonished when Lemuel he up and got married to Mehitable Pierce. She was a little along in years, too, rather more so than Lemuel, and a dreadful smart piece. She was good lookin' and she had property, but she was dreadful smart and up an' comin'. I could never see how Lemuel ever got the courage to ask her to have him, he was always a kind of mild spoken little fellow. Reuben he declared he didn't. He vowed that Mehitable asked him herself. He said he knew it for a fact, and he said it with the tears rollin' down his cheeks. Reuben was the oldest and he'd always been terrible fond of Lemuel. "That poor boy would never have got in such a fix if that woman hadn't up an' asked him, an' he didn't have spunk enough to say no," said Reuben, and he swallowed hard.

Mehitable had a nice house of her own that her father left her, all furnished and everything, so of course Lemuel he went to live with her, and Mehitable's house was pretty near where I lived, so I could see everything that was goin' on. It wasn't very long before I said to Hannah Morse, my husband's old maid sister that lives with us and teaches school, that I believed Lemuel was henpecked, though I hadn't anythin' against Mehitable.

"I don't see what else anybody that married Mehitable Pierce would expect," said Hannah. She spoke real sharp for her. I've always kind of wondered if Hannah would have had Lemuel if he'd asked her. "Well," said I, "I hope poor Lemuel will be happy. He's always been such a good, mild, willin' boy that it does seem a pity for him to be rode over rough-shod, and have all the will he ever did have trodden into the dust."

"Well, that is what will happen, or I'll miss my guess," said Hannah Morse. For a long while I thought she was right. It was really pitiful to see Lemuel. He didn't have no more liberty nor will of his own than a five-year-old boy, and not so much. Mehitable wouldn't let him do this and that, and if there was anythin' he wanted to do, she was set against it, and he'd always give right in. Many's the time Lemuel has run over to my house, and his wife come racin' to the fence and screamed after him to come home, and he'd start up as scared as he could be. And many's the time I've been in there, and he started to go out, and she'd tell him to set down, and he's set without a murmur.

Mehitable she bought all his clothes, an' she favored long-tailed coats, and he bein' such a short man never looked well in 'em, and she wouldn't let him have store shirts and collars, but made them herself, and she didn't have very good patterns, she used her father's old ones, and he wasn't so built man as Lemuel, and I know he suffered everything, both in his pride an' his feelin's. Lemuel began to look real downtrod. He didn't seem like half such a man as he did, and the queerest thing about it was: Mehitable didn't 'pear to like the work of her own hands, so to speak.

One day she talked to me about it. "I dunno what 'tis," said she, "but Lemuel he don't seem to have no go ahead and no ambition and no will of his own. He tries to please me, but it don't seem as if he had grit enough even for that. Sometimes I think he ain't well, but I dunno what ails him. I've been real careful of him. He's worn thick flannels, and he's had wholesome victuals; I ain't never let him have pie."

"Lemuel was always dreadful fond of pie," said I. I felt kind of sorry, for I remembered how fond poor Lemuel had always been of mother's pies, and

what good ones he used to make him-selv-

"I know it," said Mehitable. "He wanted to make some himself, when we were first married, but I vetoed that. I wasn't goin' to have a man messin' round makin' pies, and I wasn't goin' to have him eatin' of 'em after they were made. Pies ain't good for him. But I declare I dunno what does make him act so kind of spiritless. I told him today I thought he'd better make a resolution for the New Year and stick to it, and see if it wouldn't put some spunk into him."

Pretty soon she went home. I could see she was real kind of troubled. She always did think a good deal of Lemuel in spite of everything.

The next day was New Year's, and in the afternoon Mehitable came in again. She didn't have her sewin' as she generally did, she was a very industrious woman. She just sat down and began twisting the fringe of her shawl as if she was real nervous. Her face was puckered up, too. "I dunno what to make of Lemuel," said she, finally.

"Why, what's the matter?" said I, kind of scared.

"He says he's made a resolution for the New Year," said she, "and that he's goin' to keep it."

"Well, what is it?" said I.

"I dunno," said she.

"Well, if it's a good one, you don't care, do you?" said I, "and it couldn't be anythin' but a good one if my brother made it."

"I dunno what it is," said she.

"Won't he tell?"

"No, he won't. I can't get a word out of him about it. He don't act like himself."

Well, I must say I never saw such a change as come over Mehitable and Lemuel after that. He wouldn't tell what his resolution was, and she couldn't make him, though she almost went down on her knees. It began to seem as if she was fairly changin' characters with Lemuel, though she had a spell of bein' herself more'n ever at first, tryin' to force him to tell what that resolution was. Then she give that up, and she never asked him where he was goin', an' he could come in my house an' sit jest as long as he wanted to, and she bought him a short-tailed coat and some store collars and shirts, and he looked like another man. He got to stayin' down to the store nights, an' talkin' politics

With the suffragists called at the White House and President Wilson in effect told them that he could not say anything to congress about their case, because it was not mentioned either approvingly or disapprovingly in the Democratic platform, he made it plain that he intends to stick to the Baltimore platform and not to depart from its advice and its recommendations unless necessities so shape themselves that he must. With all the signs in view it seems likely, however, in the face of the president's attitude, towards the suffragists, that if the really big things of Democratic promise can be put on the law books the women will be given their day in the court of congress before this administration is eighteen months older.

CHANCE FOR WOMEN

CONGRESS MAY HEAR THEM IF IT HAS TIME TO CARRY OUT PLATFORM PLEDGES.

MUCH NOW ACCOMPLISHED

Democrats Are Likely to Follow Up Their Anti-Trust Legislation With Some Law Directed Against High Cost of Living.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—It is probable that a report soon will be made to President Wilson by the Democratic leaders in house and senate in order that he may know with something like definiteness how long it will take, with his "one thing at a time" intention, to secure everything which his party pledged itself and him to secure if the people should give them commissions to legislate for four years. Although the Democrats under the Wilson guidance have refused to budge legislation, they have accomplished considerable already, but whether the accomplishment has been for good or for ill of course there has not yet been enough to determine.

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approvingly or disapprovingly in the Democratic platform, he made it plain that he intends to stick to the Baltimore platform and not to depart from its advice and its recommendations unless necessities so shape themselves that he must. With all the signs in view it seems likely, however, in the face of the president's attitude, towards the suffragists, that if the really big things of Democratic promise can be put on the law books the women will be given their day in the court of congress before this administration is eighteen months older.

First the Trust Problem.

It is probable that the president's message or rather his address to congress on the trust problem, will be delivered some time in the second week of January. Then the approval of committees must be given to the anti-trust legislation and the subject must be debated in house and senate. From what men of all parties say about it, it seems likely that a month and a half of winter and as much of the glad spring will pass before the president will get a chance to sign the bill which will "make guilty personal" and will make certain that the "big fellows go to jail."

If the Sherman law is baulked with Democratic legislation by April 15, there will be time enough left for the Democrats to take up one or two other matters of platform promises and to put them in fulfillment shape. As soon as anti-trust matters are out of the way the Democrats intend to authorize the building of a government railroad in Alaska.

In checking up the plank of the Democratic platform of 1912, it is found that accomplishment marks already have been placed by the Democrats against the tariff reform plank, the income tax and popular election of senators planks, campaign contributions, physical valuation of railroads and banking legislation. If congress shall sit until June it is probable that in addition to anti-trust and Alaska legislation, a rural credit system will be established, that some provision will be made for the control of the Mississippi river and that something will be done with the party's promise of an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippines Islands.

High Cost of Living.

The second plank in the Democratic platform is recognized by every member of congress, Democrat, Republican and Progressive, as being the most important one from the people's point of view in the whole legislative pronouncement. It is entitled "The High Cost of Living." From time to time individual Democrats, acting however without party authority, have introduced into house and senate bills and resolutions of various kinds looking to a reduction in the cost of food, clothing, household goods and other things usually accounted necessities. Some of these bills and resolutions have been of the freak kind and no serious attention has been paid to them.

The leaders of the Democratic party promised that the tariff would reduce the cost of living. Prices have not yet come down, but the plea is made that the law has not yet been in effect long enough to produce results. In the Democratic platform it was said that the trusts and commercial conspiracies also acted to keep up the high price of living. An anti-trust law will be passed this winter and then the Democrats apparently expect that this law with the tariff law will bring "the price bird off its roost."

It is becoming evident, however, from the unrest among some of the Democrats that an attempt of some kind will be made to supplement the anti-trust law with some other kind of a law which may act directly to reduce the cost of things which men, women and children must have in order to live. In brief the Democrats still regard the high cost of living problem as the one great problem to be solved in order to make certain the continuance of the party in power.

Excited Over Precedence Dispute.

Take currency legislation, anti-trust problems, government built railroads, independence for the Philippines, Mexico and half a dozen other things which have been centers for

public attention recently, roll them together in one bundle, and the combination will not hold half the interest for senators and members of the house of representatives that today is held by the small, but compact bundle containing the question "Who shall precede?" at the social affairs in the nation's capital?

When the personal element tinted with a little of the essence of jealousy and a good deal of the essence of pride, enters into a thing it has a more heart-burnin' interest than anything political or legislative. The senators of the United States are declaring that they should walk ahead of the cabinet officers at all the official and semi-official receptions and gatherings of any kind which are held in Washington. If the senators gain their point it will mean that as guests of honor at purely private functions also they will have "higher seats" than the cabinet officers.

Washington, in the capitol and in the houses of its people has made this burning topic the chief one. Washington is the capital of a great country, but despite its supposed metropolitan or perhaps, better, cosmopolitan character, it is one of the most provincial places on earth. Seemingly officials who are jealous of their rights of precedence, or of their assumed rights of precedence, have a thought that unless this matter is quickly settled the world at large will not be able to attend to anything like its usual zeal to its daily affairs.

Sees Usurpation by Cabinet.

One of the senators maintains that the cabinet has been put ahead of the senate in the line of precedence and prominence because of the assumption of power in legislative matters by cabinet officers to which they have neither a constitutional nor a personal right. This senator says that in the last few years members of the cabinet have attempted to influence legislation and that in some cases they have succeeded, and that for this reason they seem to think that they are greater than the members of the legislature.

Others do not look upon the matter in this light, but say that the cabinet members have taken precedence in social affairs and in semi-official affairs because they are members of the president's official family, and therefore are supposed to be as close to his person in the social line as they are in the daily business line. Whatever it is, it is certain that cabinet officers by custom are given the right of way, and now senators are trying to get it away from them, and Washington is full of gossip and of charges and counter charges of attempts to "get in the limelight."

Nobody yet knows how this matter is to be settled. The chances are, however, that the cabinet officers will continue to lead because of their position relative to that of the president of the United States.

Insular Policy to Be Attacked.

When the Democrats take up legislation looking to giving freedom to the Philippines, or take up in fact any Philippine legislation, it is believed to be the intention of the Republicans and of some Progressive members not only to attack the island policy of the administration, but to take President Wilson to task for his utterance in his message on former methods of government in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Former President Taft has defended the course of this government in the Philippines and has weighed against the proposal of the Democrats to give the islanders independence in short order. Dean C. Worcester, formerly a member of the Philippine commission, and who was in the islands in an official capacity for 11 years, it is expected will attack the Democratic plan and give answer to President Wilson's words in lectures which he expects to deliver throughout the country this winter.

Members of congress who are opposed to quick recognition of the independence of the Philippines because, as they say, "the islanders will not be ready for it for a long time," make objection to the sentence in the message which reads like this: "Such territories once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are a part of the domain of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship."

Lively Row May Result.

It is altogether probable that if the Republicans and Progressives move to the attack on the administration, Mr. Wilson and the Democratic leaders in house and senate will be prepared for defense, but the opposition says that the reports of work in the Philippines and Porto Rico turned in by officials, both Democrats and Republicans, show that every effort has been made in the islands to bring progress in the government and in the betterment of the people, and that the results will prove that the presidential criticism is unfounded and unjust. It looks as if there might be a lively row on island matters before spring.

Men opposed politically to the present administration are pointing to the reports of the chiefs of the bureau of insular affairs as proof that the islanders are progressing and that American domination has done much for them. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who formerly was chief of the bureau of insular affairs, was an appointee and a strong personal friend of President Taft. The man who succeeded him in office, Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, United States army, is an Alabamian and a Democrat. General McIntyre's reports on island conditions show progress and apparently good government. It is probable that this Democratic official's report will be used largely by the critics of the words the president used in his message.

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Testimonial From High Authority

*Mrs. Betty Lyle Wilson
(of Nashville, Tenn.)*

Mrs. Wilson of Nashville, Tenn., is famed the world over for her wonderfully delicious cakes. They are shipped to all parts of the globe for special affairs where the best of Cakes are demanded.

This year, as in former years, Mrs. Wilson enjoys the distinction of making the President's Christmas Cake, using Calumet Baking Powder.

Mrs. Wilson's Baking Motto is:

"To have complete success with no failures, care should be used in selection of Baking Powder."

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

Some little time ago I made a careful study and investigation of the baking powder subject and I feel fully repaid. I am firmly convinced from the results I have received that there is no baking powder to equal Calumet for wholesomeness and economy, and I also recommend Calumet Baking Powder for its never failing results.

December 9, 1913.

Calumet also received the Highest Awards at the World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago and Paris, 1912.

Buy a can of Calumet Baking Powder at once, and use it in your Holiday Bakings, making your Christmas Cakes as good as the President's.

New Weapon.

The Irishman in France had been challenged to a duel. "Shure," he cried, "we'll fight wid shillalahs."

"That won't do," said his second. "As the challenged party you have the right to choose the arms, but chivalry demands that you should decide upon a weapon with which Frenchmen are familiar."

"Is that so, inadie?" returned the generous Irishman. "Then we'll fight it out wid guillotines."

ERUPTION DISFIGURED FACE

Lock Box 35, Maurice, Ia.—"In the spring of 1911 our little daughter, age five years, had a breaking out on her lip and part of her cheek that we took for ringworm. It resembled a large ringworm, only it differed in that it was covered with watery blisters that itched and burned terribly, made worse by her scratching it. Then the blisters would break through and let out a watery substance. She was very cross and fretful while she had it and had very little rest at night. When the eruption was at its worst the teacher of the school sent her home and would not allow her to attend until the disfigurement of her face was gone.

Former President Taft has defended the course of this government in the Philippines and has weighed against the proposal of the Democrats to give the islanders independence in short order. Dean C. Worcester, formerly a member of the Philippine commission, and who was in the islands in an official capacity for 11 years, it is expected will attack the Democratic plan and give answer to President Wilson's words in lectures which he expects to deliver throughout the country this winter.

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KENTUCKY .. MOUNTAINEER.

ENTERED IN THE SALYERSVILLE, KY., POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

NO WHISKY ADVERTISEMENTS.

A STRICT OBSERVER OF ETHICS.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF MAGOFFIN COUNTY.

EMIN ELAM..... Owner and Editor
MRS. EMIN ELAM..... Associate Editor

THURSDAY..... JANUARY 22, 1914

OH! FOR RELIEF.

Our correspondence from Sublett was delayed in the mails and reached us to late for publication. But we wish to make use of the following item from it:

"News is not very good here as to the law-abiding conduct of some. Whisky is said to be sold all around us. How is it that the officers will allow this when they live in the same neighborhood? Will they forget the oath they have taken? I think not."

The good citizen who wrote the above has sounded the keynote to which all law-abiding citizens of our county must sing. Study the pages of any sin-ridden county's history and you will find the root of crime springing from soil moistened with drink. The little whisky traffic in Magoffin county is causing more trouble and more tears from poor old venerable mothers' eyes than all other sins and violations combined. Once rid the county of the nomadic scoundrels and men who even sell whisky in their homes and we put an embellishment upon ourselves as God-fearing people who will be praised by the world and our children. There is no lawful punishment too great for a man who will operate a blind tiger in a community when he knows that the vile stuff will start the user upon the "warpath" and mayhap cause the life of somebody to be taken. We propose that when you know of somebody selling liquor in your community that you notify the County Judge forthwith and without hesitation. We believe that Judge Patrick is going to make all possible efforts and do anything in his power to relieve Magoffin county of this abominable curse. THE MOUNTAINEER stands in eager willingness to do everything to exterminate the God-cursed habit from Magoffin county, and we want every one of our correspondents to be as patriotic and loyal to his county as our Sublett representative. There is nothing to fear save the continuance of the whisky traffic.

APPLE TREES.

The following letter to Prof. S. S. Elam is self-explanatory and interesting:

"I have just started the order for the trees, not sent it off, but arranged for it to go when the time comes. We will have them and the man, likely Mr. Clark, our fruit man, there by the second Saturday in February, as you desired. I am able to do better than I that I should be; as I am getting the trees already grafted and ready to set out. I will also send along perhaps 500 seedlings and scions, so that each member may have some to take home and practice. I have ordered the trees as follows: 30 per cent Winesaps, 30 per cent Roman Beauties, 20 per cent York Imperials, 10 per cent Black Bens and 10 per cent Johnthans. How do you like the selection? I thought best not to send too large a number of varieties, and all of the standard keepers. As the time goes on I almost regret that I am not going to come up myself, for I am so much interested in the matter that I hate to miss the fun. Clark is a good man, tho, and I will be glad for you to get acquainted with him. I am so glad to learn from the paper that you are "doing things" without delay. Keep on and do not grow weary if it is hard and brings knocks in some cases from those who should give boosts. Hoping that all will go well with our fruit venture, as well as the schools of Magoffin county, I am. Truly your friend,

CHAS. D. LEWIS.

"NOTHING DOING."

READ the following letter closely:

KY., Jan. 16, 1914.

"Mr. E. Elam, Editor—Dear Sir: Please quote us your rates for an advertisement of whisky, beers, wines, etc. We are not like some houses—we are willing to pay good prices for publicity. Hoping to be favored by an immediate reply, we are,

"Yours very truly,

Then read the following reply closely:

"SALYERSVILLE, KY., January 17, 1914.

"—Gentlemen: The value of your distillery is not great enough to pay for one syllable of a whisky advertisement for one week in THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER. Hoping not to be bothered any more, I am,

"Yours very truly,

"EMIN ELAM, Editor."

* * * * *

SUNDAY SCHOOL records are pretty good authority by which to test the improvement of a town's morals. The Sunday school workers of Salyersville are certainly a stirring bunch; for no longer do you see a crowd of idlers on every street corner when the bells ring. Each of the three Sunday schools of Salyersville is doing unusual good work and are consequently taking the "lollers" off the streets by bunches.

* * * * *

WE BELIEVE if we were the "Queen o' the May" we would take off a beautiful wreath or two and bedeck the heads of Circuit Judge Gardner, the juries, etc., for their significant efforts in giving men justice during this court, and especially to those who, like the Irishman, was afraid he "would get justice."

* * * * *

IT IS again looking like we are going to have street lights some day. Civilization is a thief of time."

Be Happy

Thousands and thousands of women, who have everything that heart could desire to make them happy, are miserable on account of womanly trouble. If you are of this number, stop worrying, and give Cardui a trial. It has brought health and happiness to thousands.

TAKE

Cardui

The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. Delphina Chance writes from Collins, Miss.: "I suffered terribly from womanly troubles. We had five doctors, but it seemed I could not get any better. I decided to try Cardui. After I began to take it, I got better every day. Now I feel as well as I ever did." Try Cardui, today. E-66

Flint's Art Gallery

Did you remember all your friends at Christmas time? There is no more appropriate gift now than photographs, and none will be more appreciated.

There's a Photographer in Your Town.

Flint's Art Gallery

KENTUCKY LITERATURE

How Does An Editor Know?

Just before Christmas the days are shortest, after Christmas the men.—Clay City Times.

Improv.

The Morehead Mountaineer reports that its type is being set by Linotype. The Mountaineer is rapidly improving.

We're Coming, We Don't Think.

An "old maid sale" will be held at Wil Henry's, near Buchanan, Friday night for the benefit of the school library.—Hazel News.

The Truth About Friday.

Washington was born. Snakes were born. America was discovered. Richmond was evacuated. The Battle was destroyed. Queen Victoria was married. Napoleon Bonaparte was born. The Mayflower pil. rims land. Julius Caesar was a sassafras. Battle of Marengo was fought. Battle of Waterloo was fought. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought. The battle of New Orleans was fought.

The Declaration of Independence was signed.—Ex.

Cattle Go Skyward.

Cattle jumped skyward at Mt. Sterling Monday, the market being from one-half to a cent higher than a month ago. Feeders weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds brought from 7 to 7 1-4 cents. Yearling steers sold at from 6 1-2 to 8 cents per pound. Heifers sold at from 6 to 6 1-2 cents. There was only a small run, but sales were made quickly. Mules were in abundance, with an active market.

R. George Moore, not John W. Moore, preached Joe Sublett's funeral.

Prof. K. C. Goodman and Miss Bebbie Riddell, the public school teachers, have gone, the former going to Richmond to school and the latter to her home near Lexington.

Much interest is still being manifested in the Methodist revival. Brother Spell is a very fluent pulpit orator, and his labor here will undoubtedly result in much good for the town.

THE
Tri-Weekly Constitution

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Almost a Daily, Three Times a Week, Only \$1.00 a Year

Has offered in connection with its Fall Subscription Contest an EXTRA SPECIAL \$1,000.00 CASH

to communities at work for any Church, School, Lodge or Library, or other Public Improvement.

To the community outside the city of Atlanta that will raise and send in the largest number of yearly Tri-Weekly subscriptions, at \$1.00 each, under the general rules of the contest, cash..... \$750.00
For the next largest list, as above..... \$250.00

Total..... \$1,000.00

This fund can be used to build or repair a church, or parsonage, or manse, or schoolhouse, or a bridge for special uses, town hall, lodge hall, or a library, public spring, roadway, park, picnic ground, street lights or any other improvement or project that will be of any public or communal interest.

These prizes are wide open to all localities, and are put up for general competition throughout our territory. The fund is of sufficient size to make it worth while, and to elicit the interest and work of the best people of each contesting community. Some leading spirits will take an active part, committees of canvassers, circles of ladies, young people's clubs and enthusiastic individuals will take the lead for subscribers to the Tri-Weekly Constitution.

What does your community, your town, your rural section need most that the money will cover, or will begin in such a way as to insure its completion by the public?

That is what you want to determine, and then everybody get busy on it and get it.

The Rules in Brief Are

Each yearly subscription to The Tri-Weekly Constitution, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, three times a week, \$1 a year, whether combined with any other paper or not, counts ONE. Agents regularly compensated will count on all subscriptions, including those credited on community prizes, only if received from regularly authorized agents. Commissions cannot be deducted by anyone who is not an authorized Constitution agent.

Community subscriptions for the \$1,000 public prize will be credited to whatever person, or name, authorized as the representative of such community. When subscriptions are credited to one such name or persons, they are not to be divided, and may not be consolidated. Community contestants must notify us at once of their entry and to whom the \$1,000 in checks must be made payable.

GET BUSY NOW—Make nominations for the community section of contest and start your list at once! Face-to-face canvassers are the successful men. You can take the best money if you will make a business of the work and use your spare time and some regular days of active soliciting. Send a club every week.

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY NOMINATION BLANK

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Nomination is made hereby for...

Mention any church, lodge, school, library, club, ladies' society, young people's society, or any civic organization.

to enter your \$1,000 Community Prize Contest opening September 1 and closing December 31, 1913, for subscriptions to Tri-Weekly Constitution, the purpose of the entry being to secure money for...

(State purpose briefly.)

Name..... Postoffice.....

(Date)..... 1912. State.....

This blank, properly filled out and sent in prior to September 30, 1913, will be worth 500 credits in this section of the contest.

Address All Orders and Requests, and Make All Remittances Payable to

TRI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Georgia

Subscribe, only \$1.

Professional Cards.

E. W. Pendleton

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RYLAND C. MUSICK,

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JACKSON, KY.

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Attorney-at-Law

SALYERSVILLE, KY.

Dr. W. C. Connelley

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Calls answered day or night.
Residence on Elk Creek,
one mile from town.

CALL BY PHONE.

JOHN H. GARDNER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS

SALYERSVILLE, KY.

J. S. CISCO, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

CALLS ANSWERED DAY OR NIGHT

Fresh line of Drugs in Stock.

Office Next Door to Salyersville Bank

Salyersville, Ky.

FROM A BUST IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Would John D. Rockefeller have been the richest man in the world if he had spent the first money he earned?

HE PUT IT IN THE BANK

When John D. Rockefeller went into the oil fields, he went there with Two Thousand Dollars that he had saved and with which he was ready to take a good business chance. HAD HE NOT HAD HIS MONEY IN THE BANK, he would not have been able to take the business chance that led to his stupendous fortune. John D. Rockefeller was no different from other fabulously rich men. Their great fortunes were the logical result of their FIRST savings.

DO YOUR BANKING WITH US

WE PAY 4 PER CENT INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Hargis Commercial Bank and Trust Company.

Jackson, Kentucky.

The Kentucky Mountaineer

AND

The Paintsville Herald

Both one Year for only

\$1.50!

This is your opportunity to get the two best mountain papers for only three-fourths price. The editors of the two papers have agreed to sacrifice the price to enable us to put our papers in every home in Magoffin and Johnson counties, but we cannot afford to allow this for a long life, and it's up to you to act. The Herald is a well-edited, enterprising neighbor, and it and your home paper constitute just what you and your family want. Send your order to this paper, not the Herald, and the quicker the better.

Kentucky : Mountaineer.

SEND US ALL THE NEWS YOU HEAR

If any member of your family is ill, you have a visitor or know any news of interest, phone No. 4.

Subscription Price, - \$1.00

MATTERS LOCAL

Go to Lacy & Cooper for fruit.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith Adams, of Falcon, have been attending the revival here.

Attorney William Ferguson, of Oil Springs, has been attending Circuit court.

MR. AND MRS. D. D. SUBLITT.

Bank Report.

Read the obituary in verse on the first page by Mrs. Josie Adams. It is a loud word for our county that she boasts a poet.

Lacy & Cooper are doing a good business. Their country cousins will remember that they are located in the Minix place.

The oil fever is semi-contagious in Magoffin county. N. P. Howard is the leading spirit and is giving new drilling material every day.

Aunt Elizabeth May, of May branch, continues very low. Her advanced age, 81 years, gives a fear to her many friends that she cannot be with them long.

Rev. J. F. Hately and wife have gone to housekeeping in the Harlave cottage, near Magoffin Institute, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hoekstra.

Aunt Zilphia Adams, widow of Rev. Jonse Adams, is suffering from a severe case of rheumatism at the Prater House, where she has been living since the first of the year.

Rev. John Boys, of Lickburg, who was stricken with paralysis some time ago, is in a precarious condition, and that to be getting worse. Not much hope is entertained for his recovery.

Jackson Bailey and family, who have been at Wenatchee, Wash., for about three years, have returned. Wife in our office. Mr. Bailey told us that he would likely locate at Ivyston. Who won't come back to dear old Magoffin county?

But for some quick work we might have had a homeless county court clerk. Tuesday afternoon the fire alarm was sounded from Mr. Blair's home, but the damage done was nothing much but some scorched wallpaper and singed widow curtains.

Sad Event.

Born, Sunday morning, January 18, to the wife of J. D. Hoekstra, a boy. But when the little one arrived it was dead. This was their first born, and the sympathy of their friends of friends goes out in fullest measure to them.

Telephone Directory.

We have just printed a directory for the Salyersville Telephone Company. Manager Patrick has ordered another supply of "drops" and is ready to accommodate you.

Given a Rest.

Judge Gardner is giving the jurors a rest until Thursday of next week, having dismissed them Monday until that time. In the interim the Judge will be trying other cases.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears

the signature of

Pat H. Fletcher

Brownlow Keeler has a drug house which he recently took over of N. P. Rice with a partner. Having started business by buying THE MOUNTAINEER job department print him a goodly up of stationers, all the latest being a modern dealer in groceries in the spirit to tell you thru the columns of the home paper what he has in stock. Success to your new venture, Brownlow.

For staple groceries and candies go to Lacy & Cooper.

Cards of Thanks.

To the People of Salyersville and Magoffin County: Allow us to express to you the full measures of great hearts for your many acts of kindness and sympathy in the loss of our son, J. H. Sublett. It was a consolation to us to meet so many of you at the funeral of our son who mingled your tears and sorrow with ours. We then realized the fact in our hour of sorrow that our home was among good people.

The remembrance of your manifestation of sorrow and sympathy can never be erased from us save by time.

MR. AND MRS. D. D. SUBLITT.

Bank Report.

Don't lay the paper aside this week until you have carefully read the report of the condition of the Salyersville National Bank.

If you have some money piled up don't deposit it in your socks or some other dangerous place, but put it in the bank, where it is positively safe. At the hands of that prince of good folks, Cashier Stephens, you will surely be treated with all courtesy consistent with safe banking.

\$57.50!

S. S. Elam has received the following contributions for the home camping plant fund: D. W. Gardner and A. B. Patrick, \$10 each; E. L. Stephens, Jeff Prater, W. P. Carpenter, N. P. Howard, John H. Gardner and Lacy & Cooper, \$5 each; E. W. Pendleton, \$2.50; S. S. Elam, Allen Howard, J. V. Kelley, Alonso Keenan and Ben F. Adams, \$1 each.

Women's Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union of the Baptist church will be with M. M. N. P. Howard at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, January 24. All women are cordially invited to be present. The program:

Devotional Exercises.
Memory Verses—Joy.
Mission Study Read—Western.
Women in Eastern Lands, Chapters 3 and 4.
Dismissal.

An Afternoon in China.

Instead of the regular meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union on January 31 the ladies of the Baptist church are preparing a program on China. This program will be given at Magoffin Institute at two o'clock. Every woman in Salyersville and vicinity is most cordially invited to attend.

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John Coffey of Lickburg has opened a drug store in the County Court Clerk's Office. He has moved his household effects into Coffey's.

For staple groceries and candies go to Lacy & Cooper.

No. 8905.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION
of
THE SALYERSVILLE NATIONAL BANK
at Salyersville, in the State of Kentucky,
at the close of business January
18, 1914.

RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts..... \$113,333.43
Overdrafts, secured and un-
secured..... 101.63
U. S. Bonds to secure cir-
culation..... 25,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand..... 500.00
Bonds, Securities, etc..... 4,270.22
Banking House, Furniture
and Fixtures..... 9,000.00
Due from National Banks
(not reserve agents)..... 11,468.59
Due from approved Re-
serve Agents..... 28,629.11
Checks & other cash items..... 607.95
Notes of other Nat'l Banks..... 6,510.90
Fractional Paper Currency,
Nickels and Cents..... 71.05
Specie..... \$16,318.50
Legal-tender notes, none..... 18,818.50
Redemption fund with U. S.
Treasurer (6 per cent
of circulation)..... 1,250.00
TOTAL..... \$212,995.48

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in..... \$25,000.00
Surplus fund..... 9,000.00
Undivided profits, less ex-
penses and taxes paid..... 2,148.58
National Bank notes out-
standing..... 25,000.00
Individual deposits subject
to check..... 134,548.27
Time certificates of deposit..... 16,030.00
Certified checks..... 2,268.63

TOTAL..... \$212,995.48

State of Kentucky, vs:

I, E. L. Stephens, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. L. STEPHENS, Cashier.

JEFF PRATER, GEO. CARPENTER, Directors.

J. F. PRATER, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1914.

LILLIE STEPHENS, Notary Public.

My commission expires Jan. 22, 1916.

IS NO LONGER AN ORACLE

People Have Ceased to Look Upon the
Dictionary as an Authority That
is Infallible.

The dictionary is ceasing, gradually, but surely, to be an oracle. Its position as such was never quite secure. Even when Samuel Johnson first essayed to set the standard of English usage he had to encounter both scoffers and Scotsmen; the scoffers organized, the Scotsmen triumphed. So that step by step, pushed forward by the omnivorous industry of German scholarship and lured onward by commercial competition, the dictionary, unlike the proverbial rolling stone, has gathered much moss by rolling down hill! To cite from the dictionary is now proof, not of the correctness of a word or idiom or pronunciation, but merely of its existence.

A century of encyclopedists has accomplished this. When Diderot began his work his aim was to systematize knowledge parallel with a given philosophy of things; today the encyclopedist takes, with Bacon, "all knowledge for his province." The dictionary has followed closely behind. The gain, after all, is ours. Standards are now set, and disputed, in a separate place assigned to them; the dictionary gives us the whole wealth of words from which to draw at will. It would seem that the principle of inclusiveness could scarcely be carried beyond the position reached today, unless to include the necessary popular formations that must continue as long as the language lives.

HIS SCHEME



A Monkey's Brain.

The recent death of George Mansbridge, head keeper of the apes and monkeys at the London zoo, has led to the publication of his views regarding our nearest animal kin—obviously the views of an expert, as he had spent thirty-four years with the zoo monkeys. Mansbridge was more or less well known to scientists through his association with the late Professor Romanes during the latter's efforts to get some new light on the mental equipment of apes. They succeeded in teaching one of Mansbridge's charges to count up to five, without the use of any trick sign. They also educated the same animal so that she could tell the difference between white and any other color, but beyond this distinction her color sense did not go. Mansbridge himself taught his apes many simple tricks. One of the most striking of these was the feeding of one orang by another. Although these animals are very greedy, one of them, when handed a cup of milk and a spoon, and told to feed his sister, would do so until the keeper gave him permission to help himself. Mansbridge was unusually successful in handling his monkeys, and could do very much as he liked with the younger ones. He believed, however, that as they grew older their nature changed and they became treacherous and dangerous. He had comparatively little control of his grown-up apes, and admitted his fear of the two large orangs in the zoo.

MORE USE FOR THE TONGUE.

Benedict—I understand one test for distinguishing diamonds from glass and paste is to touch them with the tongue. The diamond feels much the colder.

Bachelor—Good gracious! Don't start that rumor! Don't the women use their tongues enough as it is?

NOT SO PARTICULAR.

"Is this sleeping in the open air a tentative proposition?"

"Oh, no; needn't have a tent. A common back porch'll do."

THE COMEBACK.

"Look at all the lawyers and doctors we are turning out."

"Well, they'll return the compliment by taking us in."

LITTLE DANGER.

"Do you run across many people in your country auto trips?"

"Not now. Most of them are used to getting out of the way."

EXCEPTION.

"Your husband always has his hammer out, hasn't he?"

"Yes, except when it is time to put down the carpets."

SYPHILIS.

"Why did the suffragists go to Washington for their convention?"

"I guess they thought it would be a capital idea for congress."

NATURAL WAY.

"It certainly does cost a city a lot to keep the streets clean in winter."

"Of course it does; cold cash naturally goes into banks of snow."

ITS NAME.

"Pop, I want to know something."

"What is it, my son?"

"Is an aviary a place for the birds men?"

DR. M. C. KASH

Physician, Surgeon and

DRUGGIST.

Only drug store in the county!

THE ONLY REGISTERED PHARMACIST IN THE COUNTY!

As a member of the National Association of Retail Druggist, I can sell you CHEAPER drugs and druggists' sundries than you can buy at the grocery or dry good stores, from the fact that I buy at the Druggist's discount.

Come to Kash's Drug Store for Drugs, Patents Medicines, Prescriptions and a full line of Sundries, Rubber Goods of all kinds, Perfume and Stationery.

GEO. CARPENTER, President.

E. L. STEPHENS, Cashier

W. R. MAY, Asst. Cashier

THE SALYERSVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
Salyersville, Kentucky.

CAPITAL..... \$ 25,000.00
SURPLUS..... 9,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JEFF PRATER, A. T. PATRICK,
GEO. CARPENTER, D. W. GARDNER,
W. L. MAY, H. H. HACKWORTH,
J. F. PRATER.

Take the home paper--only \$1.00.

During the remainder of November
you can get
Louisville Times

BY MAIL

ONE YEAR..... \$3.00
SIX MONTHS..... \$1.75

You can have THE MOUNTAINEER in addition for one year if you will add a dollar to the price named above for the Times.

The Louisville Times is the best afternoon daily in the South or West. Democratic in politics; fearless in all things. It prints ALL the news ALL the time. This special bargain offer is good only thru this paper and during the remainder of November. No subscriptions accepted for any any term except six months and one year.

Take advantage of this offer immediately.

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL
AT HALF PRICE

During DECEMBER, JANUARY and JANUARY.

THE MOUNTAINEER

has made a special arrangement whereby the Daily Courier Journal can be furnished on a year for \$3, six months \$1.75, by mail (Sunday not included) to all persons who give orders during these months. Add a dollar and get THE MOUNTAINEER. Send orders to us.

State Normal A Training School for Teachers.

COURSES: Preparatory, State Certificate, Life Diploma, County Certificate, Review, Special.

TUITION FREE TO APPOINTEES.

EXPENSES VERY LOW. ASK ABOUT IT. CATALOG FREE.

Address J. G. CRAEDE, President, Richmond, Ky.

When Your Blood is Right,

Your Whole System is Right!

MONEY BILL IS LAW

BOTH HOUSES PASS MEASURE,
AND PRESIDENT WILSON AF-
FIxes HIS SIGNATURE TO IT.

CUT OUT DEPOSIT GUARANTY

Secretary of Agriculture Taken Off Reserve Board, but Comptroller of Currency Is Retained at Insistence of Lower Chamber.

Washington, Dec. 26.—President Wilson affixed his signature to the currency bill in executive offices at the White House Tuesday.

There were present at the ceremony the majority of the members of the cabinet, members of the senate and house committees on banking and currency. Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Eleanor and Margaret Wilson and Mrs. Owen.

Immediately after the president signed the bill he wound up preparations for his vacation and left for Pass Christian, Miss., at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night.

Although more than a hundred changes were made in the currency bill by the conference committee, the fundamental principles of the senate measure were not materially amended. The senate amendment providing for an insurance fund to guarantee national bank deposits was one of the most important stricken out at the instance of the house conferees.

Senator Owen announced that a separate bill to provide for such a guaranty would be considered in the near future. This had been intimated in debate by Chairman Glass of the house banking committee.

Other changes made from the senate measure included:

Net earnings from regional banks going to the government to be applied to the gold redemption fund or to the reduction of the bonded indebtedness.

Secretary of agriculture placed on organization committee, but not on the permanent board.

Transition period for shifting reserve fund to regional banks changed from two to three years.

Compels country banks to hold one-third of the reserves in their own vaults.

Eliminated one and two-dollar denominations from the treasury notes.

Minimum capital of regional banks increased to \$4,000,000.

Permits class B directors of federal reserve banks to be stockholders but not officers of member banks, while class C directors can be neither.

Compulsory discount by one regional bank of the paper of another requires affirmative vote of five members of the federal reserve board.

Senate amendment authorizing discount of domestic acceptances stricken out.

Permits collection charge on checks and exchange.

Branch banks to be operated by seven directors, four being appointed by the parent bank and three by the federal reserve board and all having same qualifications as directors of federal reserve board.

The president is expected to make out a slate of appointees for the federal reserve board while he is on vacation at Pass Christian, Miss.

John Skelton Williams, it is generally understood, is slated for the comptrollership. The place has been held vacant pending the outcome of the currency legislation.

The organization committee is to consist of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture and the comptroller of the currency under the terms of the bill as finally agreed upon. The comptroller will assume a new importance by virtue of his membership on the federal reserve board soon to be established. The secretary of agriculture will not be on this board, although he will be a member of the organization committee.

MISSOURI TO SUE 13 ROADS

State Will Demand \$26,000,000 for Overcharge—Ruling of High Court Hits Rail Lines.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 23.—Missouri will demand \$25,000,000 from 13 railroads, whose injunction against the operation of the law limiting rates on passenger traffic to two cents a mile, and the law fixing maximum freight rates, were ordered on Saturday dismissed "without prejudice" by the U. S. Supreme court.

Papers in suits for \$6,000,000, asking \$2,000,000 each from the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash and the Santa Fe, were sent by Attorney General Barker to the appropriate state courts.

BOMB FOR CZAR'S MOTHER

Explosion Wrecks Train Awaiting Dowager Empress—Blast Believed to Be Attempt to Kill Her.

Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dec. 24.—A mysterious explosion occurred on the Russian court special train on Monday, which was waiting in the railroad station here for the arrival of Dowager Empress Marie of Russia from Copenhagen. Several members of the train crew were badly injured.

The explosion occurred only a few minutes before the arrival of the dowager empress. The explosion is in many quarters laid to a nihilist plot.

Million Asked for Roads.

Washington, Dec. 24.—An appropriation of \$1,000,000 for improvement of roads used in the rural mail service was asked of congress in a letter from Postmaster General Burleson forwarded through Secretary McAdoo.

5,000 Seek to Join U. S. Army.

Washington, Dec. 24.—There were 5,000 applicants for entry into the United States army in November and of these a large percentage were accepted. Recruiting officers have gone out and done missionary work.

HUERTA'S SOLDIERS LAY DOWN ARMS UNTIL PAID



Government soldiers with arms stacked in the Calle Ancha, a street in Mexico City, who refused to fight any longer for the Huerta government until paid and fed.

MEXICAN BANK CLOSES

U. S. RUSHES WARSHIPS TO PORT OF TAMPICO.

Federals at Guaymas Slain by Rebels for Treason—Still Hold Terrazas, Jr.

Mexico City, Dec. 24.—The Bank of London and Mexico closed its doors Tuesday. It had been unable to get currency with which to pay depositors who sought to withdraw funds.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Upon receipt of dispatches from Rear Admiral Fletcher, in charge of the American battleships in Mexican waters, the navy department on Tuesday ordered the gunboat *Wheeling* to proceed from Vera Cruz to Tampico, where the department was informed hostilities between the federal and rebel forces have been resumed. The English cruiser *Suffolk* also was reported to have been ordered by Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock to go at once to Tampico.

Hermosillo, Sonora, Dec. 23.—The commissioned officers and many sergeants and corporals of the Tenth battalion of the federal garrison at Guaymas were executed for treason at sunrise Sunday in that city, according to word brought here.

Officers and men of the Tenth were disarmed several days ago by General Ojeda, federal commandant, when he discovered they were plotting to desert to the insurgents.

Chihuahua, Dec. 23.—"Anyone who hereafter loots or molests property of foreigners or Mexicans will be executed. The right to confiscate property will rest only with the rebel government," said an order issued by Gen. Francisco Villa, and as showing his intention to maintain strict military discipline he executed on the plaza a band of rebels who had been found guilty by court-martial of sacking the home of a wealthy Mexican.

Juarez, Dec. 23.—Although negotiations have been under way for the payment of \$250,000 for his release, Luis Terrazas, Jr., was held prisoner by General Villa at Chihuahua. The division of 1,000,000 acres of Terrazas' land among the rebels is one of the planks in the revolutionary platform.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Supporters of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young mustered a majority of the board of education to restore her as head of the public schools at a riotous meeting of the board held on Tuesday. Mrs. Young was re-elected superintendent of schools by a vote of 13 to 7.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 26.—By knocking out Frank Klaus for the second consecutive time, George Chip retains his claim as the middleweight champion of the world. The end came in the fifth round of a six-round bout.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 23.—Lincoln Beachey, world-famous aviator, made four consecutive loop-the-loops here, thereby breaking the American record. He cut off his engine, glided to earth upside down.

New York, Dec. 24.—Tom Anderson a veteran professional golfer, died at Montclair, N. J. He was about sixty years old, and was known to thousands of golfers.

Forty Fishers Escape Wreck.

New York, Dec. 26.—Forty fishermen scrambled off the schooner *Seneca* in North river to the tug *Daniel Wilson* just before the schooner, with a big gap in her side, sank in 25 feet of water. She had been rammed.

Tidal Wave in Oregon.

Bay City, Ore., Dec. 26.—The beach at Elmwood park, a few miles from here, was swept by a tidal wave for more than a mile, railroad tracks were torn away and hauled off the grade for 300 yards, stopping traffic.

Asks Tolls for U. S. Ships.

Washington, Dec. 26.—A joint resolution to suspend the operation of the provision of the Panama canal act granting free passage to American coastwise vessels was introduced by Adamson.

Queen Milena Seriously Ill.

Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 26.—Queen Milena of Montenegro, mother of Queen Helena of Italy, was reported on Tuesday to be dangerously ill in the capital of the little Balkan kingdom.

Wisconsin Gets U. S. Bank.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The Batavia National bank of La Crosse, Wis., will be member bank No. 1 in the federal reserve bank system provided by the new currency bill passed by congress.

BREAK UP MEETING

"WHY I EMIGRATED"

SOCIALISTS ORDERED TO DISBAND; 5 ATTACKERS DEAD; 26 HURT.

Bluescoats Are Surrounded By Shrieking Aliens, Who Fell Them With a Shower of Stones.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Five men were killed and twenty-six men, including twelve police officers, were injured, many of them seriously, in a riot in Plaza Park, where a meeting of an anarchistic nature was in progress.

Following an attempt on the part of police, under orders, to disperse the meeting, a pitched battle occurred in the park and the streets surrounding it. One thousand men, most of them foreigners, charged the small squad of police officers when ordered to stop the speaking.

Arming themselves with rocks and clubs, the mob members surrounded the officers, stoning many of them into insensibility, and then hurled stones through the windows of near-by stores and houses. A riot call was turned in, and mounted policemen were rushed to the scene. Many shots were fired into the throng. The mob finally was dispersed after 40 arrests had been made.

Rafael Adames, a leader of the rioters, was shot and killed during the rioting by Police Officer Koenigheim. Police Lieutenant H. W. Kriegel was injured probably by stones thrown by the rioters.

Sergeant Hagenbaugh and Patrolmen H. G. Yarnell, F. R. Williams, C. M. O'Connor and A. Solomon are among the seriously hurt.

Fearing a further outbreak Chief of Police Sebastian ordered officers to guard the section in which the outbreak occurred, and wherever knots of men gathered they dispersed.

The Chief ordered all saloons in that quarter of the city to be closed temporarily.

STORM ADDED TO GRIEF

Christmas Transformed Into Day of Sorrow by Appalling Scenes—Federal Investigation Urged.

Calumet, Mich.—Christmas was a day of sorrow, bitterness and desolation in Calumet. Fifty-four homes are grief-stricken, 72 bodies await burial, the worst storm of the season is raging, adding to the misery, and officials of the Western Federation of Miners and the Citizens' Alliance are at swords' points regarding arrangements for the funerals of the victims of the tragedy. Both the Citizens' Alliance, an organization of business men, and the Western Federation held meetings for the purpose of collecting money and making preparations for the funerals of the dead.

The officers who were responsible for the program of the evening are certainly deserving of a very serious reprimand, which I hereby request be administered; and I cannot rid myself of a feeling of great disappointment that the general body of officers assembled at the dinner should have greeted the carrying out of such a program with apparent indifference to the fact that it violated some of the most dignified and sacred traditions of the service.

"I am told that the songs and other amusements of the evening were intended and regarded as 'fun.' What are we to think of officers of the army and navy of the United States who think it 'fun' to bring their official superiors into ridicule and the policies of the government, which they are sworn to serve, with unquestioning loyalty, into contempt? If this is their idea of fun, what is their idea of duty? If they do not hold their loyalty above all silly effervescences of childish wit, what about their profession do they hold sacred?"

"My purpose, therefore, in administering this reprimand is to recall the men who are responsible for this lowering of standards to their ideal; to remind them of the high conscience with which they ought to put duty above personal indulgence and to think of themselves as responsible men and trusted soldiers even while they are amusing themselves as dunces out.

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

WARD'S WEALTH TO FAMILY

Widow Is Given Two-Thirds of Estate and Daughter Gets Third—Nothing Given to Charity.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Not one penny of the millions of the late A. Montgomery Ward goes to any person or institution outside his family, according to a digest of the will given out by his attorney, George P. Merrick.

Briefly, after certain blocks of stock in the mail order house are bequeathed to his nephews, William C. Charles H., James W., George A. and Robert J. Thorpe, \$240,000 is left to various relatives, two-thirds of the residue to the widow, and the other third to the widow for the only child, Miss Marjorie Ward.

Though the general impression has been that the estate is worth anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, Mr. Merrick declares that it probably will not exceed \$5,000,000.

The widow, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Ward, is made sole executrix, without bond.

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EXPLOSION KILLS MANY.

Rome.—The explosion of a fireworks factory at Torre Annunziata, in the Province of Naples, resulted in the death of many persons. The buildings collapsed, burying the victims in the wreckage. Fourteen dead and five injured were taken from the ruins, and it is believed that many other bodies are covered by the debris.

ENGINEER STRIKES BRIDGE.

Chillicothe, O.—Struck by a bridge while peering from his post from the engine cab of speeding Baltimore & Ohio Passenger and Mail Train No. 1, Engineer Charles Purdum, 36 years old, sustained injuries which resulted in his death at his home here several hours later. His wife and daughter had prepared a Christmas welcome for him. The fast train was near Musselman, O., behind two engines.

The train was stopped while the engineer's injuries were dressed.

THE NOTES OF A PROMINENT JOURNALIST WHO MADE A TRIP THROUGH WESTERN CANADA.

A prominent journalist from Chicago, some time ago, made a journey through Canada obtaining a thorough knowledge of the land and people and of the "boundless possibilities" that Canada, the virgin land, affords. In an American Sunday newspaper he published after his return the interesting account which we print as follows. He writes:

"Why did you emigrate from the United States?" I asked a farmer in Western Canada.

"I believe that for a poor man Western Canada is the most favorable land," was the reply, "and I have now found that it is the Paradise of the Poor."

The farmer, a pioneer of the west,

had five years earlier left Iowa for Canada to secure a new home there.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of that endless sea of waving wheat ears that goes on for miles before my eyes. His strong, sunburned figure finds the best background in his farm itself, which is the outcome of his ceaseless activity—a pretty two-story dwelling house, a large clean stable, in the midst of a hamlet of barns, sheds and outbuildings, a useful garden overflowing with products; horses, cattle, sheep and swine on the rich pastures, and around to the horizon wheat, golden wheat.

"In Iowa?" the farmer continued, "I farmed on rented land, for at the price of \$100 per acre I did not possess money enough to buy. I might farm, I might farm as I could, more than the living for myself and family, I could not attain. Sometimes the harvest turned out good, sometimes bad, but the grand total was a bitter combat to keep want from the door. It was impossible to lay by for bad times and in spite of all trouble and work an old age free of care was not to be thought of. My death would have brought bitter poverty to my wife and children.

"The Chief ordered all saloons in that quarter of the city to be closed temporarily.

"I decided to break up and go to Canada, where at least I could fight out the struggle for existence on my own land. I started out with a mule team, all my earthly possessions were in the prairie-schooner with my wife and children. Then I took up a home of 160 acres to which I added by purchase gradually; now as a whole I count about 3,000 acres as my own. The whole property is free of debt. I do not owe a cent to anyone. I bought my land for \$2-\$10 per acre, now I would not give it up for \$50."

"Do you mean to say that you paid for the whole land in the five years?" I interrupted.

"In a much shorter time," replied the farmer. "The land paid for itself, some already by the first harvest, and at longest in 3 years each field had brought in its purchase price. If you doubt that land in Western Canada pays for itself within 3 years you can easily convince yourself of the truth of my assertion. Let us assume that a farmer buys a farm of 160 A. at \$15 per A. for \$2,400. Farm machines, seed, ploughs, mowing and threshing might bring up the outlay to about \$10 per acre. If the farmer sows the 160 A. for 3 years in succession with wheat and harvests 20 bus. per acre, then the product of an A. at the average price of 75c per bus is exactly \$15 per acre. If you

MAKES CHANGES IN CURRENCY SYSTEM

New Money Law Displaces 122-Year-Old Code.

IS FAR-REACHING IN SCOPE

Most Important Law Relating to Finance Passed in Many Years—Essential Features of the Measure Explained in Nontechnical Language.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The new bill affecting the currency, banking and finances of the country is one of the most far-reaching measures relating to finance that have been enacted in many years.

The magnitude of the subject, the diversity of interests affected and the length of the debates in both branches of congress has to follow the changes and grasp the essentials of this highly technical measure in its important bearings on money, finance, banking and the entire range of fiscal subjects, public and private, which it affects.

Summary of the Bill.

With a view, therefore, of presenting succinctly and in non-technical language an epitome of the salient features of the measure as finally framed, the following summary is given of the bill as a whole and of its principal details:

Generally speaking, the first steps to be taken to bring into operation the nation's new financial system will be through an organization committee consisting of the secretary of the treasury, secretary of agriculture and controller of the currency.

Banks have 60 days within which to file their applications for membership in the new system, and one year's time is allowed before the government will compel the dissolution of any national bank that refuses to join.

Will "Take Up the Slack."

The new law will make little direct change in the operation of the present national banks, except to allow them to loan a certain amount of their funds upon farm mortgages.

Its chief purpose is to add a new piece of machinery to the banking system that will "take up the slack" during the changing business conditions of each year; that will give the banks a place to quickly convert their assets into cash in time of need, and that will bring out new federal currency when it is needed, and retire it when money becomes "cheap."

Banks are now required to keep a certain percentage of their deposits as "reserves," part in cash in their own vaults and part of which may be redeposited in the banks of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other designated cities.

In times of sudden financial demands, when banks have loaned up to the full limit of their resources, these reserves furnish little relief, because if they are paid out to meet demands the banks are left in a precarious condition.

Basic Principle of Law.

The basic principle of the new law is to get these reserve funds out into circulation when necessary without lessening the safety of any bank, and to provide a place to which local banks may rush in a crisis and get cash for the "prime commercial paper" they hold in their vaults.

This is to be accomplished through a chain of regional reserve banks, or "reservoirs of reserves," in which all banks shall deposit a stated part of the money they are required to hold as reserves.

Under the new system, when a financial flurry comes the banks can take commercial paper, such as notes, drafts and bills of exchange, to these "reservoirs," and secure the use of their own reserves, or, if necessary, even the reserve of other banks, by depositing this security.

The new regional banks will receive about one-half of the bank reserves of the country. They in turn will be permitted to loan back to the banks all but 35 per cent. of these reserves, so that in case of emergency millions of cash can be brought out into circulation quickly.

The banks will have to pay for these loans, however, as individuals have to pay for a loan from any local bank, and this charge is expected to prevent the too free use of the reserves held by the regional banks.

New Paper Currency.

A new form of paper currency is also provided for, to come out in case of emergency, and which is expected to go back into the hands of the government when times are normal. These "treasury notes" will be printed by the government and issued through each regional reserve bank, and will bear the guarantee both of the regional bank and of the government.

If the demand for currency in any section of the country exceeds the supply of circulating money a regional bank can secure this new money from the government and put it into circulation; but a gold reserve of 40 per cent. and commercial paper equal to the full value of the note must be held as a reserve behind each note issued.

This provision is expected to be the influence that will drive the new money back into retirement when it is no longer needed.

Clearly Explained.

The following analysis presents the details of the new law without adhering closely to the technical division or language of the measure:

At the head of the system will stand

a federal reserve board at Washington, appointed by the president, and to consist of the secretary of the treasury, the controller of the currency and five other members. Two of these shall be expert bankers, but none shall have banking affiliations or own bank stock during their service. This board will exercise general control over the entire system.

The temporary "organization committee," or the federal reserve board, will select from eight to twelve cities where regional reserve banks shall be located and will divide the entire country geographically with these cities as the centers of districts. All national banks in a district will be required to subscribe for the stock of the regional reserve bank in that district and to keep a portion of their reserves there.

Known as "Member Banks."

Local banks will be known as "member banks" because they will own the stock of the regional reserve bank of their district. Each member bank will be required to take capital stock of the regional reserve bank, equal to 6 per cent. of the member bank's capital and surplus. The capital of the regional bank will increase or decrease so that it always represents 6 per cent. of the combined capital and surplus of all the banks of the district that have joined the system.

National banks are compelled to join and state banks are permitted to if they bring their reserve requirements up to the standard set for national banks and submit to national examinations.

Public Can Buy Stock.

Public ownership of the stock of the regional reserve banks is permitted only in case enough banks do not join in any district to provide a capital stock of \$4,000,000. In such event the public may purchase the stock in quantities limited to \$25,000 for each individual, but the voting of this stock will be placed in the hands of government representatives on the board of directors of the regional reserve bank.

The regional reserve banks may do business only with their member banks, not with the public, except that certain "open market operations" such as the purchase and sale of gold, government, or municipal bonds, and certain forms of bills of exchange, are permitted. These banks will make their earnings from the loans made to member banks, and from the purchase and sale of bonds and foreign bills of exchange.

Must Put Up Cash.

Member banks will be compelled to put up in cash only one-half of their subscription to the capital of the new banks, the rest can be called for if needed by the regional bank. Dividends of 6 per cent. will be paid on this stock to the member banks, and the stock will be non-taxable.

After these dividends are paid one-half of the surplus net earnings goes to create a regional surplus fund, and when this has reached 40 per cent. of the regional bank's paid in capital these earnings are to go into the United States treasury. The balances of the net earnings are to be paid to the United States as a franchise tax.

With the machinery thus created for a new banking system that is supplementary to the commercial banks of the country, the law provides for a gradual transfer of part of the bank reserves to these new "reservoir" banks.

In order not to disturb business conditions, or to withdraw too suddenly the heavy deposits of country banks in the large cities, the law provides that three years may be consumed in shifting these balances and that, if necessary, part of the reserves transferred to the regional banks may consist of commercial paper.

HOW DISPUTED POINTS WERE ADJUSTED

The following changes affecting points of difference between the senate and house were made in conference:

Comptroller of currency and secretary of agriculture retained as members of organization committee.

Comptroller of currency made ex-officio member of federal reserve board and total membership retained at seven and the term of office fixed at ten years.

Alaska excluded from provisions of act.

After federal reserve districts are established, national banking associations shall have 30 days in which to subscribe for capital stock of reserve banks.

Individuals may purchase up to \$25,000 stock in federal reserve bank instead of \$10,000, as provided in house bill.

Stock not held by member banks shall not be entitled to any voting power whatever.

Number of regional reserve banks to be "not less than eight nor more than twelve," as provided by the senate.

The minimum capital of regional reserve banks fixed at \$4,000,000.

No senator or representative can be an officer of a federal reserve bank.

No director of Class C directors of federal reserve board shall be an officer, director, employee or stockholder of any bank.

Each member bank is permitted to nominate one candidate for Class A and one for Class B directors.

Subscription of member banks 6 per cent. of capital and surplus of subscribing bank.

Senate provision for the guarantee of national bank deposits eliminated.

Use of federal reserve notes as part of reserves of member banks stricken out.

At least one-third of the reserves of the country banks must be held in the vaults of local banks.

House provision for collections at par practically restored, banks to be permitted to collect only actual expenses.

Retirement of 2 per cent. bonds aggregating \$300,000,000 within 20 years provided for as against retirement of \$125,000,000 in senate bill.

Gold reserve behind the notes remains at 40 per cent., with a graduated tax against any depletion.

Salary of members of the federal board increased from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Members of reserve board shall serve two, four, six, eight and ten years instead of one to five years.

Reserve board can liquidate or reorganize reserve banks.

Compensations for directors, officers and employees of federal reserve banks shall be subject to the approval of the federal reserve board.

Recess appointments to reserve board shall expire 30 days after the following session of congress opens.

Net balance of amounts due to and from other banks shall be taken as the basis for ascertaining the deposits against which reserves shall be determined.

FIVE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE CURRENCY BILL

Issue of currency, guaranteed by the government based upon notes and bills representing commercial transactions and backed by a gold reserve. The new currency is expected to contract and expand to meet the varied demands of trade.

Concentration of the bank reserves of the country in regional institutions capitalized by the banks of the country and controlled by directors elected by the banks.

Creation of a market for the negotiable commercial paper which forms the bulk of the assets of the banks, where, in time of stress, those assets may be easily and without loss transformed into cash.

Establishment of from eight to twelve great regional banks throughout the country, which will issue currency, rediscount paper and centralize and mobilize the resources of the local banks.

Creation of a federal reserve board of seven members appointed by the president, with final powers of control and supervision over the entire system.

days; provided, that notes, drafts and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock and having a maturity not exceeding six months may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the federal (regional) reserve bank, to be ascertained and fixed by the federal reserve board."

The "Elastic" Element.

The new treasury notes, which are to furnish the "elastic" element in the currency system, and to add to the country's circulating money in time of need, will come into use in the following way:

The notes will be printed by the government, with a distinctive style for each regional reserve bank. One of the three directors named by the federal reserve board for each regional reserve bank will be known as the "federal reserve agent" for that bank, and a supply of the notes will be placed in his custody.

Should a regional bank desire to pay out more money than its cash resources will permit, the law provides that it may put some of its rediscounted commercial paper into the hands of the "federal reserve agent," and receive in return the new treasury notes.

For each note that it puts out into circulation, the regional reserve bank must set aside in gold 40 per cent. of the value of the note as a guarantee for its redemption. This gold, with the commercial paper held by the "federal reserve agent," is the protection behind the new money, but these notes will also be guaranteed by the government and may be redeemed in gold in the United States treasury.

Reserve Required.

Each regional bank, under the act, must keep a reserve of 35 per cent. of the deposits it has received, besides the 40 per cent. gold reserve behind the treasury notes it issues. If the gold reserve behind the notes falls below 40 per cent., a heavy tax is imposed on the bank, which in turn adds the tax to the rate it charges member banks for rediscounts. This was designed to stop an over-expansion of currency. In times of sudden stress the federal reserve board can suspend these reserve provisions, in order to furnish quick relief to any community.

One regional bank cannot again pay out the notes of another, except under a heavy tax. These notes are expected to return to the regional banks and be withdrawn from circulation when the need of their use passes.

Take Up Bonds.

None of the existing forms of currency except the national bank notes will be disturbed by the new law. The United States bonds, now used to secure the issue of national bank notes, are to be taken up at the rate of \$23,000,000 a year by the regional reserve banks and new treasury notes or short term three per cent bonds will take their place. National bank currency is expected gradually to retire.

The federal reserve board will exercise final control over the entire operation of the system. It can compel one regional bank to loan to another in time of need; can suspend all restrictions surrounding the reserves which regional banks must hold, and can remove directors of regional reserve banks whenever it is believed necessary.

Banks in Control.

While the banks retain control of the boards of the regional reserve banks, their connection with the federal reserve board is only through an advisory council, made up of one representative from each federal reserve district. This council will meet in Washington to confer with the federal reserve board.

The federal reserve board will exercise final control over the entire operation of the system. It can compel one regional bank to loan to another in time of need; can suspend all restrictions surrounding the reserves which regional banks must hold, and can remove directors of regional reserve banks whenever it is believed necessary.

BUYING INDIANA CORN.

Carlisle, Ky.—Corn from Indiana is being shipped here and is quickly taken up by the farmers. This condition is the result of the shortage of the local crop, caused by the dry season.

REMEMBER LOUISVILLE'S POOR.

Louisville, Ky.—More than \$15,000 worth of food, candy, fruit and gifts and a hearty Merry Christmas was Louisville's generous response to appeals for 9,000 of the city's poor and unfortunate. If there was an empty stocking or an unhappy or hungry child it was in spite of the fact that hundreds of Santa Claus workers have been securing the city in search of them. More than 3,000 pounds of turkey and 600 pounds of lamb were prepared for the dinners.

ON A RAMPAGE

RAD MAN OF HENDRICKSON CLAN STARTS FOUR-HOUR BATTLE WITH OFFICERS OF LAW.

When Smoke Cleared Away Two Were Killed and Two Wounded—Posse Scouring Mountains.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Pineville, Ky.—Two men were killed and two probably fatally wounded in a four-hour battle at Four Mile, between officers and members of the Hendrickson clan, headed by "Happy" John Hendrickson, a mountaineer. Hendrickson and his men escaped to the hills of Bell county.

Hendrickson, it was said, boasted that when he got out of the pen he would kill J. W. Haynes, an officer who had arrested him previously. Encountering Haynes, Hendrickson opened fire and the officer fell mortally wounded. J. A. Miller grabbed "Happy" John, as he fired, only to be shot down and killed.

Hendrickson fled to the mountains after killing Miller, followed by three officers, John McCoy, Pique McCoy and Deputy Sheriff Smith. Four of the Hendrickson clan rallied to his aid, and all barricaded themselves in Hendrickson's uncle's home, on the mountain side. When the officers approached, the outlaws opened fire. Re-enforcements were dispatched to the officers' aid on a special train and soon the barricade was being bombarded from three sides.

While a posse was making a detour around the mountains to reach the back of the house three of Hendrickson's men, dragging a wounded member, escaped. Search of the house revealed Hendrickson's uncle's body riddled with bullets.

Sheriff John McCoy was slightly wounded during the battle, but his condition is not serious.

SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Has Reached Sixty-Five Counties and Membership of Nearly Five Thousand.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights association, recently made an interesting report upon the suffrage movement in Kentucky. During the past year much attention has been given to organization and membership.

The movement has been organized in 65 counties in Kentucky, and the membership is nearly five thousand.

Mrs. Breckinridge refers to the public life of the movement has received during the year, and comments upon the favor the subject receives from the daily and weekly press of the state.

The president's recommendations to local leagues for the coming year are:

That each league should have a press committee of one or more persons to see that frequent suffrage items appear in the local newspapers.

That each league have an educational committee, one of its duties being to see that there is a competition for the best suffrage address or essay in the local schools. This committee should co-operate with the state educational committee, but as the state committee furnishes literature only for high school students, the local league might furnish small money prizes, both in the high schools and in the grade schools, and furnish literature to the pupils of the latter.

That each league furnish a speaker to the teachers' institute in its own county, and to other counties in the neighborhood, if possible; notifying the state president, however, that this will be done, since she will again try to supply speakers for all institutes not covered by local leagues. That in any case the local league furnish literature for distribution at teachers' institutes.

That each league maintain a tent or booth at its county fair, or at least distribute literature and get membership cards signed. Good missionary work may usually be done at fairs in adjoining counties.



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officers, the foundations of the State to the present time. It includes All State Officers, Executive Department, All Departments of the State Government with the heads of each Department and the clerical force with their names. Various Kentucky Books and Authors, their works, offices and addresses. Political Conditions and Organizations of the State. Kentucky United States Senators. Kentucky Chief Justices. Speakers of the Kentucky House. Congressional Districts. Railroad Commissioners. Senatorial Districts. Counties of Kentucky, with name and from what Counties.

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The
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GOOD
LITTLE
WILLIE



Little Willie saved his pennies, saved them, one by one; Little Willie's parents proudly boasted of their son; Willie gave up buying candy, hoarded every cent; And upon his childish features glowed sweet merriment.

Willie never tore his trousers, never ripped his waist; Willie never missed his lessons nor was dirty-faced; Little Willie's teacher praised him, he became her pet; Willie gave his happy parents nothing to regret.

Willie never slipped a street car, never climbed a tree; He was always as respectful as a child could be; Willie's feet were never muddy. Willie made no noise; He was lauded by the parents of the other boys.

One day, when Little Jimmie, who was Willie's age, lay in wait and jumped upon him, in a boisterous rage; Ah, I know what you are thinking, but read on, I pray; Willie whipped him to a standstill—then went on his way.

It Will Be Simple.
"What I have always wanted, darling," he said after she had consented to be his, "is a dear little home of my own. I have always had to live in boarding houses, and it seems to me that to have a cozy flat with you in it as my little housekeeper would be the nearest approach to heaven that I could expect on this earth. What do you think about it, dearest?"

"It would be just lovely," she replied, snuggling a little closer to him.

"But the trouble is that I could hardly afford to hire a maid for you just now. In a little while I hope I shall have a raise of salary, and then it will be easy. Do you think you could get along at first without any help?"

"Oh, yes. I'm sure there wouldn't be any trouble at all. I can boil eggs just splendidly."

A Fairer, Better World.
The world is growing better, growing brighter every year.

As the glorious improvements the inventors make appear; Men are ceasing to be wicked and overcoming shamelessness; They are learning to be placid, they are swerving less and less;

Our fathers are more righteous than their fathers were before;

Men find it necessary to put stoves up any more.

Restored Pleasure.
"What," asked Mrs. Hangersley, "is your opinion of a woman who will pay a million dollars for the purpose of becoming the wife of a foreigner with a title?"

"I think," replied Mrs. Oldham, "she's very foolish. After one goes abroad to live one never can have the pleasure of going to Europe every summer and smuggling things in when one comes back home."

Heart Interest.
"But your play," said the manager, "seems to lack heart interest."

"Heart interest?" replied the young dramatist. "I can't see how that is. The principal scene is in the operating room of a vivisectionist who dissects a rabbit's heart in plain view of the audience."

Stang.
"It seems Shakespeare was responsible for the slang phrase, 'to eat a lemon.'"

"Maybe he was," but I insist that George Ade was the first to say, "Can you beat it?"

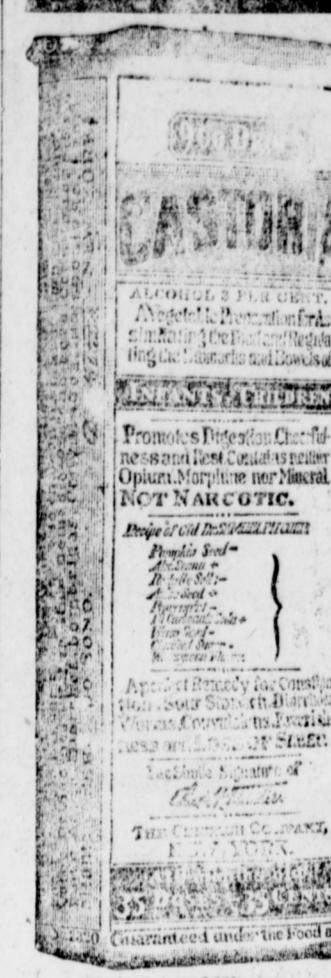
Not Because of That.
"I believe," she complained, "that your love is growing cold."

"Well," he bitterly replied, "if it is you needn't feel that it is doing so because you haven't made it hot enough for me."

Why.
"Pa, why did you refer to Mr. Smithers as a monumental liar?"

"Because his statements are no more true than those that are usually found on tombstones."

Curtis Rice, commercial salesman, was in town over Sunday.



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GERMAN WOMAN WINS HONOR.

Unusual honors have been won by Fraulein Rachel Hirsch, who is the first woman physician in Germany to acquire the coveted title of professor. Fraulein Hirsch, for the past five years, has been the chief assistant of Professor Kraus, and has conducted a polyclinic for both men and women patients of the university medical clinic of the Berlin Charity hospitals. Fraulein Prof. Dr. Hirsch, which will henceforth be her full title, has not only been active in medical service, but has also done extensive research work in the fever and bacteriological fields, also in connection with diabetes and kindred diseases.

SHOT PROWLING BEAR.

Mary Smith, a brave girl, of Glen Spey, N. Y., will have a fine bearskin coat made from a bear of her own killing. Bruin had been stealing corn from her father's corn field for some time and she vowed that she would get him. So, armed with a rifle and an electric flash light, she lay in wait for him at night. When he appeared on the scene she flashed the light on him, and taking careful aim she fired and the robber dropped dead. And yet if you read in books of fiction about girls doing such things you would say they couldn't be so.

SARCASTIC.

"I can give you any number of five-room apartments with all the modern improvements."

"How suits of you!"

EQUIVOCAL.

"Did it cost you much to have the kitchen range fixed?"

"Well, I may say we were under grate expense."

A TRUE CASE.

"The convict failed to effect his escape because he forgot to hide his file from the keeper."

"What criminal carelessness!"

A FASHION HINT.

"How are automobile caps to be worn this season?"

"I believe on the side at all head-on meetings."

THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

Vera Cruz, the principal seaport of Mexico, off which the United States fleet now lies, has figured often and disastrously in Mexican history. The town itself marks the spot where the Spanish conqueror Cortes landed on Good Friday, 1619, and the old citadel of San Juan de Ulloa has three times within the past century been compelled to yield to a foreign invader—to the French in 1838, to the United States general Scott, in 1847, and to the French again in 1862. Vera Cruz is a well-built and picturesque town, but its history and the ravages of yellow fever have gained it the sinister nickname "The City of the Dead."